The following is a list of Professor Mädler's works :—

*Physische Beobachtungen des Mars.* 1830.  Reprinted from the
    *Astronomische Nachrichten.*
*Mappa Selenographica.*  Berlin, 1834–36.
*Der Mond, oder allgemeine vergleichende Selenographie.*  Berlin,
    1837.
*Uebersichtskarte des Mondes.*  Berlin, 1837.
*Kurzgefasste Beschreibung des Mondes.*  Berlin, 1838.
*Fragments sur les corps célestes du système solaire.*  Paris, 1840.
*Leitfaden zur mathematischen Geographie.*  Stuttgart, 1842.
*Populäre Astronomie.*  Berlin, 1842 and 1861.
*Astronomical Letters.*  Reprinted from the *Allgemeine Zeitung.*
    3 Parts.  Mitau, 1844–45.
*Hind on Comets.*  Translated into German, with additions.
    Leipzig, 1851.
*Berechnung der totalen Sonnenfinsterniss am 28 Juli 1851.*
    Dorpat, 1850.
*L'éclipse solaire totale du 18 juillet 1860.*
*Ueber totale Sonnenfinsternisse.*  Jena, 1861.
*Nachträge zu vorstehendem Werke.*  1862.
*Astronomie zum Schulgebrauch.*  Essen, 1862.
*Beobachtungen der Univers-Sternwarte.*  Vols. IX. to XV.
    Dorpat, 1841–63.
*Der Himmel.  Astronomie zum Volksgebrauch.*  Hamburg.
*Reden und Abhandlungen über Gegenstände der Himmelskunde.*
    Berlin, 1870.
*Geschichte der Himmelskunde, von der ältesten bis auf die
    neueste Zeit.*  2 Vols.  Brunswick, 1873.

[What follow are on the fixed stars and sidereal universe.]

*Die Centralsonne.*  First printed in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*
    for July 1846.
*Untersuchungen über die Fixsternsysteme.*  2 Parts.  Dorpat,
    1847–48.
*Katalog der 3222 Bradley'schen Sterne nach ihren Oertern
    berechnet.*  Dorpat Observations, 1853.
*Die Eigenbewegung der Fixsterne.*  Dorpat Observations, 1856.
*Beiträge zur Fixsternkunde.*
*Prize Paper of the Harlaem Society of Sciences.*  1856.
*Uebersichtstafel der Doppelsternbewegungen.*  Dorpat Observa-
    tions, 1857.
*Die Eigenbewegungen der Fixsterne in ihren Beziehungen zum
    Gesammtsystem.*  Dorpat Observations, 1857.
*Der Fixsternhimmel.*  Leipzig, 1858.
*Grundlagen von Mädler's Katalog der 3222 von ihm berechneten
    Bradley'schen Sterne.*  Dorpat Observations, 1866.

Of the life of Philippe Gustave Doulcet, Comte de Ponté-
coulant, we have not been able to obtain many particulars.  He
was born in 1795, and was a scholar of the Polytechnic School

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from 1811 to 1813.    In the year 1829 he was awarded the prize which had been proposed by the Academy of Sciences of Paris for the calculation of the perturbations of Halley's Comet.    The result of his first investigation was that the comet would be again in perihelion on the 7th of November 1835.    This he afterwards corrected by taking into account the action of the Earth, and by using a more recent determination of the value of *Jupiter's* mass, and then concluded that the perihelion passage would take place on the 14th of November.    It actually occurred on the 17th, three days only after his prediction.

Pontécoulant's great work, the *Théorie Analytique du Système du Monde*, was published at Paris in four volumes, the first of which appeared in 1829, and the fourth in 1846.    He was the author of many other investigations in physical astronomy, which were published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy, and relate chiefly to points in the lunar theory, a subject which has exercised the talents of so many distinguished mathematicians.    This led him to take part, in the year 1860, in a controversy which arose on the value of the secular acceleration of the Moon's mean motion, communications on which will be found in our own *Monthly Notices* for that year.

He held an appointment for some years during the reign of Louis Philippe as Captain, and afterwards Colonel, in the Royal Corps of the French Artillery.    His death took place at his château at Pontécoulant, in the department of Calvados, on the 21st of July last.    He had been elected an Associate of our Society in the year 1835.

LAMBERT ADOLPHE JACQUES QUETELET was born at Gand on the 22nd of February 1796; he was educated at the lyceum of his native town, and early showed that nature had endowed him not only with a vivid imagination, but also with the precious gift of indomitable perseverance.    He carried away all the prizes of his school, and at the same time wrote poetry which attracted considerable attention.    At an exhibition of pictures at the Lyceum of Gand, in 1812, a drawing of his gained the first prize, and M. Cornelissen, the head of the institution, spoke of his pupil as having honoured them, " par de grands succès dans tous les genres."

Having lost his father when he was only seven years old, and his family not being any longer able to support him, he was forced to enter as a master the institution for public instruction at Audenarde.    Here he remained a year, teaching mathematics, drawing, and grammar; he was then given a mastership in the lyceum of his native town.    But in 1815 the lyceum was converted, by order of the Municipal Council, into a college, and Quetelet was appointed professor of mathematics; he received his nomination on his nineteenth birthday.    There was nothing brilliant in the lot which had fallen to him; but his existence was now assured, heaven had answered his vows; he was now at